



HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES, KOREA

UNIT #15237
APO AP 96205-0260

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

FKCC

27 February 2007

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: USFK 2007 Summer Safety Campaign

This memorandum expires 30 September 2007.

1. REFERENCES. Enclosure 1 provides references.

2. PURPOSE. This memorandum outlines the USFK 2007 Summer Safety Campaign. This campaign will continue from 1 May until 30 September 2007. Our campaign continues the accident prevention efforts of our previous campaigns to increase personal risk awareness and reduce the number of summer preventable accidents and fatalities.

a. The purpose of the campaign is to:

(1) Provide a comprehensive, proactive means of identifying and implementing risk mitigating measures for summer ground, aviation, and off-duty hazards and risks.

(2) Achieve our command-wide goal of ensuring no loss of life and minimizing injuries and equipment damage during the summer season, which supports the Department of Defense goal of reducing accidents by 75 percent by the end of FY08.

b. Everyone throughout the command worked very hard to ensure the success of our 2006 - 2007 winter safety campaign programs and reducing winter related accidents. Now we must refocus our efforts to reducing hazards associated with summer activities, operations, and decrease the risks of destructive weather. Now is the time when leaders must "Set the Conditions" to ensure that subordinates know the dangers of heat exposure, and take proactive measures to reduce risk. We must enforce standards and apply risk management principles to ensure that our missions and off-duty activities are conducted safely. These activities include day-to-day operations, garrison and field training, movement operations, and support activities. Of equal importance is our effort to prepare Service members, ROK and US Civilian employees, and Family members for the hazards of off-duty activities. Targeted training, thorough hazard identification, intensive risk management, and engaged leaders are critical to the campaign's success. We are responsible for safe operations and activities of our Servicemembers on and off duty -- we are accountable.

c. We must plan for the environmental factors and the increase in off-duty activities associated with summer. Extended hours of daylight, periods of elevated temperatures, severe weather to heavy rains and lightning strikes, and alcohol abuse all impact operations and off duty activities. Furthermore, summer is the high turnover time for USFK leaders and Servicemembers. As a result of this turnover, it is essential that our programs and our efforts are focused on effectively "handing off" safety missions, responsibilities, levels of accountability, and oversight mechanisms to our replacements. This is a key leadership responsibility and something I will be looking for in all our subordinate commands.

3. SUMMER SAFETY PROGRAMS. By 16 April 2007, commanders of USFK Service Components and other USFK supporting activities will develop a summer safety program in their command. The goal of the program will be to ensure leaders and Servicemembers are effectively trained and understand how to prevent summer-related accidents and injuries, both on and off duty. The program should emphasize the prevention of hot weather related accidents/injuries in field training, physical training, vehicle operations (Government and Privately Owned), summer recreational activities, force protection duties, aviation operations, and home safety. All leaders will use [USFK Pam 385-3, A Systems Approach to Seasonal Safety](#), and locally developed material in implementing summer safety programs. The effectiveness of this campaign depends on the successful accomplishment of the following key elements:

a. Leader Accountability.

(1) Chain of command involvement and engaged leadership are essential to a successful safety program and overall unit conduct. Composite risk management must be integrated into every aspect of the unit's activities. The commander sets the limits within which unit personnel must operate. The degree of importance the commander places on safety and unit discipline will determine the emphasis it receives throughout the unit. The commander's personal involvement sets the tone for success.

(2) Leaders, and more specifically first-line supervisors, must lead the way in changing behavior to reduce accidents. Junior officers and noncommissioned officers must positively influence our young and maturing Servicemembers. I expect officers and NCOs to take responsibility for our Servicemembers on and off-duty. We are accountable. For this reason it is essential that junior leaders accept responsibility to spearhead the unit summer safety campaign programs. The Under the Oak Tree (UTOT) counseling between Servicemembers and first-line supervisors for long weekends, passes, and other identified periods of high risk is the best way for first-line supervisors to impact their subordinates' behavior. I expect leaders to implement UTOT counseling procedures in accordance with [USFK Policy Letter #2, Command Safety](#).

(3) Senior leaders (particularly battalion/squadron level commanders) and their senior enlisted advisors must lead this effort. We are responsible for protecting our Servicemembers, Civilian employees, and Family members. We set policies, standards, initiate programs, check implementation, execution, and enforce throughout the chain of command. We are accountable.

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Together, our entire chain of command can make a positive difference in achieving a safe and effective environment for our military community. I expect senior leaders (battalion/squadron level and above) to view my videos discussing my personal insights on safety leadership. The videos may be viewed at the [USFK Website](#) under command messages. The videos are also available in DVD format upon request from the USFK Command Safety Office (CSO).

b. Command Information Program. Beginning in May 2007 and running throughout our summer safety campaign, USFK Public Affairs (FKPA), along with the USFK CSO and subordinate command safety offices, will publish and distribute safety campaign articles and materials that are coordinated with American Forces Network (AFN-K) and print media for maximum distribution down to the Servicemember, Civilian employee, and Family member level. Commanders and other leaders will leverage these resources in their units' ongoing campaigns. Safety councils, local media, email messages, USFK web page at <http://www.usfk.mil>, Bell Sends, and safety alerts may be used to compliment unit safety campaign programs. Additional resources are available on the USFK Safety website <http://safety.korea.army.mil>, and service component websites can be accessed via links on the USFK Safety website.

c. Accident Trend Analysis.

(1) During the summer of 2006, three of our Servicemembers died. One of the fatalities resulted from a single private motor vehicle accident while the Servicemember was on CONUS leave. Another Servicemember was struck by lightning during a field training exercise and the third Servicemember suffered a heart attack shortly after participating in unit physical training. Also reported were 23 heat related injuries.

(2) By 16 April 2007, if not already accomplished, commanders will review and analyze their unit's accident and injury history and trends. The analysis provides insight on safety issues leading to accidents and injuries, and serves as a basis for the development of accident prevention policies. Accident data, equipment damage reports, sick calls, incident reports, risks specific to the organization, and other available resources must be reviewed to indicate trends and/or workplace behaviors that can be targeted for change. Safety alerts, safety lessons learned, and accident trend data will be useful in improving unit safety programs.

d. Weather Hazards. In both air and ground operations weather is always a risk-multiplier. The destructive weather (monsoon rain, lightning strikes, and typhoon season) usually begins in late June and continues through the end of September. [USFK Pam 385-3, A Systems Approach to Seasonal Safety](#), outlines the risks associated with destructive weather conditions. Commanders must conduct both a mission analysis and risk assessment using the most accurate weather data available. Use supporting weather elements at website <https://17ows.hickam.af.mil>. Inform Servicemembers how to obtain timely local weather and road condition information from the USFK website, <http://www.usfk.mil> or by calling 738-ROAD (738-7623).

e. Safety Training and Education.

(1) Servicemembers must properly prepare for the summer challenges. Commanders will have oversight of all summer safety training and ensure it is scheduled, conducted, and that all personnel are trained on accident prevention measures pertaining to summer activities by 1 May 2007. Commanders must also ensure that they have a system in place to make USFK safety program responsibility and accountability standards clearly understood by the large number of new leaders that will join our ranks over the summer transition period. Focusing the unit energy on safety only during USFK and MSC level safety councils will not accomplish my intent for safety in this command. I expect components to ensure every leader knows our standards, makes them daily leader habits, and is held accountable for the same.

(2) Leaders and Servicemembers must be aware that the prevention of hot weather injuries is vital in sustaining combat power. In hot environments, leaders must be constantly aware of their personnel's condition and be alert for signs and symptoms of heat injuries. Use of the buddy system to detect the early onset of heat related injuries is a proven mitigation strategy. Prevention, early detection, and immediate action/medical response are leader initiatives by which heat injuries should be trained, rehearsed, and managed. A detailed inspection for completeness and serviceability of heat injury related medical equipment must be accomplished as part of pre-combat checks (PCCs) and inspections (PCIs) prior to every training event. NCOs must be engaged at echelon and adapting the equipment their Servicemembers are carrying, as well as the gear they are wearing to the training environment. Use the Heat Injury Risk Management film (TVT 8-460, PIN #711658) and the training resources on the USFK Safety website at <http://safety.korea.army.mil> as starting points. Applicable to all Services is the United States Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine website at <http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil> providing a variety of health promotion and preventive medicine training materials.

(3) Make Composite Risk Management (CRM) training the beginning of every safety program. Leaders must ensure that every unit member understands CRM and applies its principles effectively. When Servicemembers properly use the CRM process, mission readiness is enhanced and the risk of injury or loss of resources lessened. CRM must be an integral part of the unit's safety program and incorporated into everything the Servicemember does both on and off-duty. To ensure that our summer safety campaign is a success, CRM training must address risk identification and mitigation of all summer hazards.

f. Aviation Safety. Aviation operations require constant diligence from our commanders, leaders, and crews. Whether it is in garrison or in the field, in the air or on the ground, on or off-duty, personnel must be disciplined, committed, and adhere to approved standards in the performance of their duties. There is no phase in the aviation mission that does not involve a leader. We must remain cognizant that human performance remains the leading causal factor in over 70% of all Class A mishaps. In the last five years on the Korean Peninsula, the USFK team has flown over 347,987 flight hours with 11 Class A accidents. These mishaps resulted in eight lost lives and several destroyed aircraft. Leadership is the single most important factor affecting

aviation safety. Commanders at all levels must be personally involved in all aspects of aviation operations. Safe aviation operations demand that leaders continuously assess their functional areas while applying the CRM process to ensure hazards in aviation are controlled.

(1) Army Aviation. Aircrew Coordination Training-Enhanced (ACT-E) is an absolute essential training task on the Peninsula. Our rotary-wing aircraft have become increasingly complex, necessitating a high level of coordination among all rated and non-rated members of the aircrew. The environment of Korean airspace continues to become a busier and more hazardous place in direct correlation to our ROK ally's economic growth. Inadequate crew coordination and loss of situational awareness continue to challenge the Army aviation community. Commanders must ensure key elements of the ACT-E are not simply a routine task but inherent and essential in the way we do business. Crewmembers and non-crewmembers need to be constantly aware of their surroundings and ensure that all standards are met. Senior non-aviator passengers cannot abrogate their senior occupant judgment responsibility to assist the crew in situations involving decision-making during "go –no/go" situations particularly with unexpected adverse weather. We should expect to continue to see nearly 50% of our rotary wing pilots assigned here on their first operational assignments. We must mitigate this situation by pairing inexperience with experienced personnel at echelon and matching training complexity and risk with experience, competence, and confidence levels.

(2) Air Force Aviation. Risks associated with an activity must be thoroughly identified and mitigated by the establishment of effective guidance, training, and appropriate risk assessment. Risk management is our tool to ensure all risks have been identified and properly dealt with. Even though "flexibility is the key to air power," the flexibility, so essential to mission accomplishment, must be balanced by sound decision making and situational awareness. Leaders at all levels will be cognizant of the fact of what hazards our personnel are exposed to on a daily basis and ensure they are mitigated whenever possible. As with all activities when we fail to identify risks and take mitigating actions, the outcome is often worse than not having attempted the mission.

g. Government Motor Vehicle/Private Motor Vehicle Safety.

(1) Vehicle operations continue to pose ongoing concerns in Korea. One of the biggest concerns is new personnel arriving during summer rotation. Another ever present danger is operating motor vehicles while under the influence of drugs, prescription medication, alcohol, or driving while fatigued. Here in Korea defensive driving, always anticipating the unexpected is a must. Ensure that every military vehicle dispatched on the road has the appropriate leader supervision in the cab. Servicemembers that are authorized to own motorcycles and mopeds must use personal discipline and adhere to established safety standards for clothing and operation. Owners of POVs, to include motorcycles and mopeds, should not permit unauthorized or unlicensed Servicemembers, ROK-US civilians, or Family members to operate vehicles for which they are responsible under any circumstances. We are all ambassadors for America in Korea. Reckless and impaired operation of privately owned vehicles (cars and motorcycles) will not only injure or kill Americans; it could injure or kill innocent Korean

citizens. Leaders have a direct responsibility to ensure their subordinates operate private motor vehicles safely and unimpaired.

(2) Servicemembers driving government owned vehicles must complete a driver orientation program that addresses the primary hazards associated with driving in Korea. The orientation program needs to include a review of Korea-unique driving hazards, cellular phone use, seatbelt requirements (and the penalty for not using them). USFK Pam 385-2, Guide to Safe Driving in Korea, is available at website <http://www-hr.korea.army.mil>, and provides information on traffic rules and concerns for driving in Korea. Ensure all drivers are aware of the median (center) bus lane in Seoul and not to use that lane for any reason. Furthermore, commanders must ensure that drivers and operators follow the provisions outlined in appropriate driver training manuals. Vehicle preventive maintenance for summer weather operations and vehicle blind spots when operating high hood profile vehicles must be included in the driver training program.

(3) Memorial Day weekend, 26-29 May, will be the first major holiday during the summer campaign. During Under the Oak Tree counseling first-line supervisors will ensure subordinates are briefed on the applicable summer hazards before the weekend, other long holiday weekends, and extended trips.

h. Recreational Activities and Summer Sports. Recreational and sports activities create significant risk to our Servicemembers, Civilian employees, and Family members. All personnel must prepare themselves, and their families, for these activities by taking advantage of the excellent training programs offered by morale, welfare, and recreational (MWR) activities. Camping, bicycling, hiking, skating, water sports, grilling, and picnics are a few summer activities that should be addressed. Particular care should be taken to ensure that our children wear the appropriate protection when enjoying activities such as bike riding. Avoid disturbing unexploded ordnance while hiking or camping and report any encounter to local authorities. Ensure that all USFK personnel are aware of [USFK Reg 190-2, Off Limits Areas and Establishments](#) and frequently check our USFK.mil website for the most recent off limits updates.

i. Home Safety. Safety begins at home. Accidents and injuries can happen at home as easily as in garrison or in a field environment. Training our families to use CRM and safety awareness is as important in the home as it is in our military formations. Leaders will ensure their subordinates and those in their charge are aware of the importance of training home safety, rehearsing emergency plans, performing function tests on smoke and carbon monoxide detectors, and using appropriate protective equipment.

j. Wellness Issues. Separation from family and home can be difficult. Deployments and pending deployments place an additional stress on individuals and families. Enclosure 2 provides information on suicide prevention and other wellness issues.

(1) Suicide Prevention. Educate leaders on risk reduction information to enable them to identify personnel with suicidal/homicidal thoughts and to develop preventive measures to identify and monitor high risk personnel. Leaders must remain cognizant of the risk and the need to support our Servicemembers and their families. This may be accomplished by developing their life-coping skills through awareness training, encouraging them to seek help, and by maintaining constant vigilance.

(2) Alcohol and Substance Abuse. In FY 06, USFK had 69 DUI/DWI offenses reported. During this same period, the majority of the Servicemembers enrolled in the Alcohol Abuse program were male, 18-31 years old, single, with one to four years time-in-service. Leaders must remain aggressive in preventing alcohol and substance abuse throughout the summer season, especially focusing on extended weekend periods. Continue to conduct random drug testing per your Service policies. At our recent Quarterly Commander's Conference we discussed at length the preventative steps and some best practices to lead turn the challenge of underage drinking and abusive intoxication. I expect commanders and leaders to continue this emphasis and execute their own campaigns to control consumption of alcohol to a level that is consistent with our USFK mission. It is paramount to instill in each Servicemember the responsibility to look out for each other, and help prevent alcohol and substance abuse.

(3) Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault. Sexual assault is a crime that will not be tolerated. It is often associated with alcohol abuse. Commanders at all levels will take responsibility in providing a safe and healthy environment for those in their charge. In addition, they will take action in the prevention of sexual assault. Leaders will contact their Family Advocacy Program (FAP) and Area Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC) for information on domestic violence/sexual assault. Information on the USFK Assault Prevention and Response Program is linked to the [USFK Website](#). The Family Advocacy Program also provides educational information, services, and resources to help those individuals who may be victims of violence, offenders in abusive relationships, and all personnel affected by this type of violence.

(4) Food Safety. During the summertime food safety continues to pose a significant health concern in our dining facilities (garrison and field sites), MWR facilities, and our barracks, homes and offices. Proper food preparation, storage, and sanitation awareness will go a long way in avoiding food poisoning and food-related health risks to include attraction of rodents and disease bearing vectors. All leaders should contact their local wellness coordinator or medical facility for more information.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES OF HQ USFK STAFF OFFICES AND USFK COMMANDERS

a. Commanders and directors will:

(1) Develop a summer safety program by 1 May 2007 that concentrates on the areas outlined in paragraph 3. Programs must be submitted to the USFK Command Safety Office (CSO) by 15 May 2007, for review and sharing best practices across our formation.

- (2) Maintain focus and sustain campaign momentum throughout the campaign.
 - (3) Ensure that the noncommissioned officer development program and the officer professional development program training are conducted to train leaders for successful implementation and continued support of the summer safety campaign.
 - (4) Continue to monitor subordinate units in their execution of this campaign.
 - (5) Ensure off-duty risks for summer activities, including boating, grilling, picnics, sports, and swimming are in place and monitored.
 - (6) Ensure that Under the Oak Tree counseling includes the first-line leader's risk-assessment and risk mitigation assistance to their immediate subordinates planning off-duty activities.
 - (7) Record lessons learned on safety related issues and submit them to the USFK CSO.
 - (8) Submit quarterly accident analysis reports to the CSO as required in [USFK Regulation 385-1, Accident Prevention and Reporting](#).
 - (9) Ensure all newly arriving personnel have completed theater required training iaw [USFK Regulation 350-2, Theater Specific Required Training](#).
- b. Area and Garrison Commanders will:
- (1) Beginning 1 May 2007, publish summer safety articles in local area newspapers and media. Tailor the articles to your respective area.
 - (2) Emphasize moderation of alcohol consumption as well as the designated driver and ride-home programs. MWR activities should promote the designated driver program.
 - (3) Ensure that MWR activities conduct risk assessments of all sponsored summer activities. MWR managers should use self-inspection forms to detect unsafe practices and conditions.
 - (4) Review events planned for summer recreational activities ensuring hot-weather risk management is applied and appropriate controls are in place.
- c. The USFK Command Safety Office will:
- (1) Beginning 1 May 2007 assist the USFK Public Affairs Office in distributing summer safety campaign articles and wellness information on the USFK Safety website.
 - (2) Review and disseminate safety lessons learned.

(3) Monitor the implementation and execution of MSC safety programs.

d. The USFK J2 will provide weather information to MSCs as requested.

e. The USFK Public Affairs officer will:

(1) Beginning 1 May 2007 and continuing until 30 September 2007, publish safety campaign information in appropriate media.

(2) Publicize the “Click It and Ticket” campaigns before long holiday weekends throughout the summer.

f. The USFK Provost Marshal will enforce road standards for vehicles and operators, including “Click It or Ticket,” no cell phone use while driving, and sobriety test programs.

g. The USFK Surgeon will:

(1) Provide heat injury prevention training information through public affairs channels, fact sheets, and other appropriate means.

(2) Ensure preventive medicine offices provide heat-stress consultation services to all units.

5. CAMPAIGN IMPLEMENTATION.

a. The suspense dates in this campaign must be met to ensure a timely, phased campaign implementation. Only the first general officer in the chain of command may authorize changes to the suspense dates to accomplish campaign tasks in synchronization with unit training strategy. Minor adjustments in schedules are authorized to ensure high-quality training. The USFK J1 is to be notified when changes are implemented.

b. To ensure the intent of the USFK Summer Safety Campaign is understood throughout the Command, I will hold a USFK Commanders' Safety Council Meeting on 27 April 2007. I expect all USFK Commanders, two levels down, and their Senior Enlisted Advisors to attend this session, either in person at USFK HQ or via VTC. There will be more information provided on this via FRAGO, but I want Component Commanders to be prepared to brief me on their Summer Safety Program during the council meeting.

6. CAMPAIGN FOCUS. The focus of this year’s campaign ensures our “USFK Team” trains, moves, and maintains safely throughout the summer period. How effective we are in our summer safety campaign’s success depends on the following: integrating the risk management process in everything we do, providing appropriate training, and allowing sufficient time for planning and preparation. Last, but not least, leaders taking complete ownership of their Servicemembers’ safety. The entire chain-of-command must vigorously execute their

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responsibilities and empower first-line leaders by providing strong command support and emphasis throughout the summer safety campaign. "We must walk the walk, as well as talk the talk." Accident and injury prevention is central to all our activities. The loss of a single Servicemember, ROK and US Civilian employee, or Family member to a preventable accident or injury is unacceptable. We are accountable.

7. SUMMARY. I am fully committed to the safety and well-being of all personnel serving in Korea. I expect complete commitment from commanders in the effort to reduce preventable accidents this summer. I am convinced that significant accident reductions are achievable through safety education, awareness, training, discipline, and command accountability. Your leadership and emphasis plays the most pivotal and critical role in reducing preventable loss. We must aggressively give this campaign priority over other competing issues. The entire chain-of-command must be engaged. We all need to collectively and individually redouble our efforts to keep safety on track - No accidents, No injuries, No Excuses. With your support, we can make this a safe and pleasurable summer for all Servicemembers, Civilian employees, and Family members.

We go together!

2 Encls

1. References
2. Wellness

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B. B. BELL
General, US Army
Commander

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REFERENCES

USFK Reg 350-2, Theater Specific Required Training for Arriving Personnel and Units Assigned to, Rotating to, or in Temporary Duty Status to USFK

USFK Command Policy Letter #2, Command Safety

Under the Oak Tree Counseling (Video)

GEN Bell's Leading on the Edge Safety Video Series

29 CFR 1910, Occupational Safety and Health Standards

29 CFR 1960, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Department of Labor, "Basic Program Elements for Federal Employees Occupational Safety and Health Programs and Related Matters

DOD Instruction 6055.1, DoD Safety and Occupational Health (SCH) Program

DoD Instruction 6055.7, "Accident Investigation, Reporting and Recordkeeping

USFK Reg 190-1. Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision

USFK Reg 190-2, Off Limits Areas and Establishments

USFK Reg 385-1, United States Forces Korea Safety Program

USFK PAM 385-2, Guide to Safe Driving in Korea (English Version)

USFK PAM 385-2, Guide to Safe Driving in Korea, (Hangul Version)

USFK PAM 385-3, A Systems Approach to Seasonal Safety

TB MED 507/NAVMED P-5052/AFP 160-1, Heat Stress Control and Heat Casualty Management.

AFM 48-151 Thermal Injury

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REFERENCES

Aviation Safety References

Air Force

AFI 91-202. The US Air Force Mishap Prevention Program
Policy Change Letter 04-01
Policy Change Letter 04-02

PACAF SUP to AFI 91-202

Army

AR 385-95 Army Aviation Accident Prevention

Eighth Army

EUSA 385-95 Commanders Mishap Prevention Plan

Summer Safety Pages

Marine Forces Pacific

US Food and Drug Administration

Hooah4Health

WELLNESS

Suicide Prevention

- USFK Command Policy Letter #9, Suicide Prevention
- National Strategy for Suicide Prevention
- Air Force Suicide Prevention Program
 - Look under "Products" for
 - *Leader's Guide for Managing Personnel in Distress,*
 - *AF Guide for Managing Suicidal Behavior*
 - *MAJCOM Best Practices*
- Army Suicide Prevention Program.
- Suicide Prevention - A Resource Manual for the US Army
- Spiritual Fitness and Resiliency, Army references
- Navy Suicide Prevention Home Page
 - Suicide Prevention Strategies: an Educational Aid to Program Development (Andrews Air Base)
- Marine Corps Suicide Prevention Program
- other DoD suicide prevention resources
- Suicide Research Consortium, from NIMH -- fact sheets, symptoms, behaviors, and research reports
- CDC - Violence Prevention, CDC
- Safe USA - Preventing Suicide, from CDC
- Suicide in the United States, CDC Fact sheet
- Suicide Prevention Among Active Duty Air Force Personnel -- United States, 1990-1999, in CDC's MMWR Weekly, Nov 26, 1999
- The Surgeon General's Call to Action To Prevent Suicide, 1999
- Suicide Prevention Advocacy Network (SPAN)
- American Association of Suicidology (AAS)

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- American Foundation for Suicide Prevention (AFSP)
- Depression and Bipolar Support Alliance (DBSA) - formerly known as National Depressive and Manic-Depressive Association
- Suicide Awareness - Voices of Education (SAVE), to educate about suicide prevention and to speak for suicide survivors
- Suicide Information and Education Centre (SIEC), not a crisis centre but with education materials and links to Canadian, US, and international crisis centers and help

Domestic Violence

- DoD Domestic Violence home page
- DoD Family Advocacy Program - Commanders' Guide "The overall goal of this site is to provide commanders and senior non-commissioned officers with general information about FAP and its role in responding to family violence, the coordinated response to family violence in the military, the DoD response to child sexual abuse in DoD-sponsored out of home care, and juvenile delinquency issues."
- Air Force FAPNet - Family Advocacy Program resource center
 - Domestic Violence resources
- Responding to Domestic Violence - Where Federal Employees Can Find Help, US OPM
- Office on Violence Against Women, Dept of Justice
- Victims of Crime, studies and articles, National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)
- Domestic Violence publications, National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)
- Domestic Violence topic area, National Institutes of Health - lots of resources
- Division of Violence Prevention, CDC - look at menu on left of fact sheets below for info on activities, prevention strategies, links, etc.
 - Child Maltreatment, CDC Fact Sheet
 - Intimate Partner Violence, CDC Fact Sheet
 - Sexual Violence, CDC Fact Sheet
 - Youth Violence, CDC Fact Sheet
 - Youth Violence Overview, CDC

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- [Violence and Reproductive Health, CDC](#)
- [Domestic Violence guideline](#), National Guideline Clearinghouse - includes references, indicators of domestic violence, etc.
- [National Coalition Against Domestic Violence](#)
- [additional DoD resources](#)
- [additional Air Force resources](#)

Sexual Assault

- [USFK Command Policy Letter #10, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response \(SAPR\)](#)
- [USFK Command Policy Letter #11, Prevention of Sexual Harassment \(POSH\)](#)
- [Sexual Assault and the Military](#), Air University Library bibliography
- [National Women's Health Information Center](#)
- [National Sexual Violence Resource Center \(NSVRC\)](#)
- [Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network \(RAINN\)](#) - with National Sexual Assault Hotline phone number
- [DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response \(SAPR\) home page](#) - has reports, memos, etc
Links section has hotlines for stateside and overseas 24/7
- [DoD Victim and Witness Assistance Council](#)
- [Defense Task Force on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies](#)
- [Helping an Employee Recover from an Assault](#), in "Handling Traumatic Events: a Manager's Handbook"
- [Sexual assault related articles](#), from USAF OneSource
- [Army Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program](#)
- [Sexual Assault Prevention & Response Office \(SAPRO\)](#), U.S. Marine Corps
- [Office on Violence Against Women \(VAWO\)](#), U.S. Department of Justice
- [additional Air Force resources](#)

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- additional military resources
- additional government resources

Family Advocacy

- DoD Family Advocacy Program - Commanders' Guide
 - "The overall goal of this site is to provide commanders and senior non-commissioned officers with general information about FAP and its role in responding to family violence, the coordinated response to family violence in the military, the DoD response to child sexual abuse in DoD-sponsored out of home care, and juvenile delinquency issues."
- Military HOMEFRONT (formerly Military Family Resource Center (MFRC))
- Air Force FAPNet - Family Advocacy Program resource center
 - Domestic Violence resources
- Air Force Policy Directive 40-3, Family Advocacy Program
- Air Force Instruction 40-301, Family Advocacy

CYFERnet - Children, Youth and Families Education and Research Network - research from leading universities.